



Town of Millington

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Important Information about your Drinking Water:

Special points of interest:

- The water at Millington is tested for over 100 different compounds
- The Town of Millington's Drinking Water met both State and Federal requirements
- Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2009. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, began operating the water treatment facility in 2009 and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of Millington. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Last year thousands of tests for over 100 different compounds were conducted on the water at Millington. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water

Public Meeting Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council generally meets on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Town Hall.

We want everyone to be informed about their water.

resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr. Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjann@menv.com**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The water for Millington comes from three (3) groundwater wells located in the Aquia formation. After the water is pumped from the ground, it goes through a softener filter before chlorine is added which helps protect against microbial contaminants. The softener additives also enable for the adjustment of pH and iron. Once the water is treated, it is then pumped into the distribution system where it is delivered to you.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

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The table below lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past several years. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data pre-

sented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2009. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Town of Millington 2009 Treated Water Quality Report				
Definitions				
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.			
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.			
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water			
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter				
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter				
Ci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)				
mrem/year = millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)				
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed EPA's MCL	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Regulated at the Treatment Plant				
Water Treatment Plant - Route 313 & Galena Road (Plant I.D. 01)				
Wells				
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (2007 Testing)	6 ppb	0.9 ppb	0 ppb	PVC Plastic
Sulfate (Range: 150 ppb - 190 ppb)	4000 ppb	170 ppb	4000 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium Beta (2008 Testing)	4 mrem/year	0.32 mrem/year	0 mrem/year	Decay of natural deposits
Regulated in the Distribution System				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2008 Testing)	80 ppb (Range 2.5 - 3.94)	2.96 ppb*	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroacetic Acids (HAA5) (2008 Testing)	60 ppb (Range 0.0 - 1.1)	0.275 ppb*	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated in the Distribution System - Action Level				
Copper (2008 Testing)	1300 ppb	275 ppb	1300 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2008 Testing)	15 ppb	3 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing
Compute as an Rolling Annual Average				

Drinking water sources:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.